

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 185.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

Price Two Cents.

The Defence of the Province.

The late Fenian raid, and the expressed determination of the projectors of it, to renew the attempt at some convenient season, naturally lead the people as well as the Government to consider the most feasible methods of providing the means of defence. The Government already sees the absolute necessity of expending a much larger sum in putting the militia in effective condition, than has been asked for that purpose of late years; but the feeling seems general that far more than the mere training of a greater number of volunteers and of a larger militia force is essential to protect the country from being left at the mercy of a sudden invasion from the United States. The Adjutant-General, in his report, makes the following suggestions:—

"The military system of Canada should be calculated with an eye to the future, to resist the regular army of 270,000, which might be waged by a powerful neighbouring power, with immense resources in men and money of \$11,000,000. These great Colonies can not take the chance of being overtaken by a sudden invasion. One hundred thousand men, in a regular invasion, in addition to the volunteer force, would come forward in 48 hours, but the supply of arms from Montreal might be cut off; and, therefore, fortified depots should be formed at centres like London, Toronto and Kingston. Applications should at once be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Imperial Government should establish at each of these places, depots of arms, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, kits, boots, and all other munitions of war, sufficient to equip 20,000 men—the Provincial Government providing the necessary buildings, and paying the salaries of the Imperial store-keepers—articles to be paid for by the Provincial Government only when issued. The intrenched camps at the places above indicated, would not only protect the depots from sudden attack and capture, but they would form the rallying points for the fighting population of their respective districts who would soon acquire a military organization within the secure area of the camp."

The Port Hope *British Canadian*, of June 28th, while admitting that these suggestions are excellent as far as they go, advocates the construction of a chain of fortifications at the principal points along the shores of the Lakes, commencing at Collingwood, and extending thence along the frontier to Montreal; supplemented by a sufficient force of iron-clad steamers upon our lakes and rivers. These fortifications, it estimates, would cost eight millions of dollars. In addition, it argues that there is a necessity for a permanent force of at least three battalions of flying artillery, three battalions of garrison artillery, drilled as flying artillery, two regiments of dragoons, and four regiments of rifles—which would cost about £687,850 per annum.—The total expense, including interest on the cost of the enlargement of the canals to allow the passage of iron-clad steamers, and interest on the cost of the fortifications, is calculated at £2,971,570, or less than four millions of dollars, a year. The *British Canadian*, rather too sanguinely, perhaps, hints the surplus revenue, above ordinary expenses, would be sufficient to meet this special expenditure. We think it is more correct, however, when it says, "We must get the money in some way or give up the country." Now, if the Finance Minister introduces the legal-tender note system for other purposes, why should we not "go the whole hog," and have an extra issue of "greenbacks," not redeemable in gold, for defensive purposes alone, and limited to that single object? As the money would be expended in

fortifications and the pay of the militia, it would create new sources of employment—essential to the protection of productive industry—which would in no way interfere with existing branches of trade and commerce. As the amount so expended would be tolerably equally distributed throughout the Province, amongst a class who do not generally have accounts at the banks, it would be readily absorbed, and need not cause any sensible depreciation of the existing currency. If a portion of the drill of the militia consisted in the construction of a great military road, connecting the eastern and western sections of the Province, at a sufficient distance from the frontier to be beyond the reach of a sudden raid, the extent of wild land bordering the road, thus thrown open to settlement, would be vastly improved in value, and might be sold by the Government for this militia paper money. The country has to be taxed in some way for its defence, and this would probably be found as fair and as little burdensome as any.—At any rate, if we have to provide against a future possible attack from the Americans, we shall sooner or later have to fight them with one of their most serviceable weapons—Government paper money—or be thoroughly worsted in the encounter.

From Europe.

By the arrival of the steamers Bremen and City of Boston at New York, and of the Cuba at Halifax, news from Europe to the 24th ult. has been received. Hostilities have been actually commenced in Europe, formal declarations of war having been made against Austria both by Prussia and Italy on the 18th ult. The Prussians entered Saxony on the 15th, after a formal declaration of war. They took possession of Dresden, the capital, on the 17th, the King of Saxony withdrawing into Bohemia. The Prussians also occupy Hanover and threaten Frankfurt, around which city the force of the Federal army amounts to 60,000 men. In an engagement between the Prussians and the Hessians, one regiment of the latter was almost annihilated. The Prussians are pushing on with great vigour, and, leaving only a small garrison in Dresden, advanced into Bohemia with little resistance. A slight collision had occurred between the Austrians and Prussians in Silesia, when the former retired. No serious collision has yet taken place anywhere between the Austrian and Prussian forces, but battles are expected at Frankfurt, in Saxony, or in Silesia.—It is reported that the nine States whose levies are congregated at Frankfurt are much discouraged at the aspect of affairs, and are greatly disposed to complain that Austria thrust them into danger before she was able to protect them. The Saxon army had succeeded in joining the Austrian, and it is also reported that the Hanoverian troops effected a junction with the Federal army corps.

The Times, speaking of the apparent delay on the part of Austria, observes that the Austrians, no doubt, have some reason for their apparent inactivity. The generals and the able troops are eager, and their obvious interest is to be successful at the beginning of the campaign.

The movements of Benedek are kept very secret, nothing more than reconnoissances appear to have been made in Upper Silesia.

Victor Emanuel left Florence for the camp on the 21st ult., receiving an enthusiastic ovation on his way to the railroad depot. He arrived at Cremona on the same day. L'Italia announces that the King received Kossuth on the 20th. Prince Carignano had arrived at Florence and assumed the government. He was well received.

The declaration of war against Austria caused great rejoicing throughout Italy. The chamber of deputies, adopted, by a large majority, a bill granting extraordinary financial powers to the government.

In Italy the Austrians expect to be attacked on three sides: at Venice by the Italian fleet, on the side of the Tyrol by Garibaldi, and lastly by Gen. Cialdini, who will cross the Po.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio on June 23rd, entirely unopposed.

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is a general belief that Austria is resolved on concentrating all her strength, in the effort to secure supremacy in Germany, and after such crossing of swords as will satisfy honour, will surrender Venetia, if the Italians are willing to come to an amicable understanding.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that in certain political circles it is apprehended that the Russian government has not such faith in the absolute neutrality of France as was desired.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The House divided on Lord Dunsford's amendment substituting saleable value for clear yearly value. The amendment was carried against the government by 11 votes.

The Great Eastern leaves the Medway with the new cable on the 30th. The laying of the cable commences on the 8th of July.

Owing to the adverse vote on the reform bill there is a ministerial crisis in England. It is believed the ministers will tender their resignation.

LONDON, June 21st, evening.—The English ministerial crisis continues. The Queen was at Balmoral. The resignation of the ministers or a dissolution of parliament was thought inevitable.

The Times states that the Queen will not return from Scotland, till the morning of the 23th. It is therefore expected explanations cannot be given to parliament until that day. It is extensively believed the Queen will give the ministers their option as to the dissolution of parliament.

The Times thinks a dissolution possible, but improbable.

The Star thinks the prospect of a dissolution is clear, and believes the Queen has not the slightest objection.

Public meetings were being held in the large towns in support of the government and reform.

The London Observer says that a motion will be made in the House of Commons expressing confidence in the ministry, and promising favourable consideration of the reform measure next session, if the ministers do not announce a dissolution of parliament.

Fenian Designs upon Canada.

The New York correspondent of the Toronto Leader writes as follows:—

"I observe that your government have sent the troops home from the frontier, believing that the marauders will not again attempt invasion. I fear this movement has been ill-advised. The Fenians positively intend to again attempt the conquest of Canada this summer. They are still collecting supplies, arming and drilling, and the moment the neutrality laws are repealed, they will strike. Indeed, the sentiment of the Irishman is, that even if they are unsuccessful in obtaining the repeal of the law, there is but one course open to them—to quietly collect upon the border a large amount of arms and supplies, and cut their way through the regular troops that may be sent to oppose them. They know that fully three-fourths of the regular troops are Fenians, who will not be induced by Gen. Meade to intercept them. The leaders of the Fenians are mad enough to believe that once across they can maintain themselves upon Canadian soil until recognized as belligerents. You are aware that I am pretty well posted upon the plots of these ragamuffins, and I can assure you that your government will deserve the contempt of the people should they permit themselves to be misled by the belief that Sweeny cannot battle the United States authorities. I have conversed with many prominent officers of the order, and some who took part in the recent raid, and I tell you before the snow falls these scoundrels will again sweep down upon your border. Let your government be prepared for them, and meet them with bullet for bullet."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INHERENT ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH—

One line, first insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	15
One line, first insertion	10
Each subsequent insertion	5
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
 Day Express going East, 12.10 P.M.
 Night Express going East, 12.22 A.M.
 Mixed Train going East, 11.30 P.M.
 Day Express going West, 6.30 A.M.
 Night Express going West, 7.35 A.M.
 Mixed Train going West, 10.45 A.M.
 Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 7.

COUNTY VALUATORS.

As the appointment of County Valuers has led to considerable discussion, the letter from the Warden, published in another column, will be sure to be attentively perused. Before proceeding to make any remarks upon what he says, we wish to state most explicitly that in what we have already written, or may hereafter write on the subject, there has been no intention to question the desirability or the utility of the valuation itself, nor to reflect upon the motives of Messrs. Graham and Eme in undertaking the work. We have not hitherto expressed our confidence that they will perform their duty without fear, favour, or prejudice, simply because we were referring to principles, and not to persons, and because they are so well known that it seemed quite unnecessary to make any such observation; but we do so now, because we find our silence on the point has been somewhat misunderstood by themselves, and that the object we have had in view has been so far misconstrued in some quarters that they have met with embarrassment and annoyance in the prosecution of their task. They are acting under the instruction of the County Council, and their report will have no effect upon local assessments, neither increasing nor diminishing taxation for township purposes. We therefore earnestly hope that no one will offer any objection, but will rather give them every facility in gaining any information they may seek.

We do not think, however, that the Warden makes out a very strong case for their appointment. If the County Council under the clause he quotes, possess no unquestionable right to appoint such officers as he asserts, why was not the step taken sooner? He has been arguing in favour of it for the last two or three years. As there has been no alteration in the law in that time, it was quite as competent for the

Council to do at the outset, what it has only comparatively recently resolved upon. We cannot understand why the legal adviser of the Council did not sooner find out their power to act in the matter as they have done.

Again, the "Valuators" are appointed, as we understand, for the sole purpose of affixing an equitable equalization of the various township assessments, for the purpose of levying upon each township its just proportion of the County rate. But the statute law presently lays down the mode in which this shall be done; and although this may be, as the Warden says, "a herculean task," we cannot see that the County Council possess any legal right to set that mode aside. We grant that the appointment of the Valuers may render the task much easier, simpler and more satisfactory; but we very much doubt whether, if the matter were carried into a court of law, that this would be held to establish the "necessity" for the appointment of the Valuers—"necessity" being a condition for the exercise of the power conferred by the section quoted by the Warden, unless it could be shown that "equalization" under the existing law was, not merely troublesome, but impossible. This, however, cannot be the case, or we should find other counties than Hastings making out their equalization from the assessment rolls, but by the aid of Valuers.

We are told that the work of the Valuers will save the County from lawsuits at the instance of certain townships aggrieved by the present system of equalization. What guarantee is there that other townships may not refuse to submit to any other, and get up lawsuits on their own account? What, then, will the County gain?

We have no desire to stir up ill-will or excitement, and though we are strongly of the opinion that the appointment of the Valuers might be successfully contested, we do not advise going to law about it. We think the Valuers are fairly entitled to be paid for their services, and that their office is no sinecure. But the members of the County Council must take the moral responsibility of neglecting to carry out the requirements of the law as it stands; and of setting the example of a virtual violation of the law of the land in so doing, for their own convenience. That is our view of the case, and to protest against so pernicious an example, has been the sole object we have had in dwelling so much on the subject.

Madoc Township Council.

Town Hall, Monday, July 2

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. Ward, Deputy Reeve; J. Tassie, S. Reed, and W. Blair, Councilors. J. H. Dunn, Road Surveyor, presented a report on the re-survey of a road running from Hazard's Corner to Peter Young's. Adopted.

Another report was presented by Mr. Dunn, setting forth that a line of road from the Rev. Mr. Wishart's house, to the road running westerly from the village of Madoc past the Town-Hall, might be made to answer for the present for from \$20 to \$25.—Report received and adopted, and Mr. Wishart's application for the construction of the road laid over for future consideration.

Some other applications for alterations of other road allowances, of no public interest, were also laid over.

Wm. Fox, Jr., was transferred from school section 14 (Beal's) to 7 (Rupert's).

Application was made for an allowance for the support of S. Zeron, which was granted at the rate of \$10 a quarter.

Council adjourned.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—This anniversary will be celebrated this year by the various lodges of North Hastings in the village of Madoc, with rather more display than usual. A sermon will be preached on the Common by the Rev. Mr. Dowler—and the Lodges, it is expected, will be preceded in their "walk" by the Stirling Brass Band.

FIRE.—The house formerly occupied by James Johnson as a tavern at Wannamaker's Corner, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, with the barn and other out-buildings. The house, still within a day or two of being completed, had been in the occupation of Jacob Rikely, who however had removed nearly all his furniture. It is supposed the fire was the act of an incendiary.

Charge of Assault.—Sam East was charged on Saturday last, before James O'Hara and J. E. Keeshan, Esqs., with assaulting Mrs. Martha Rider, on the 27th ult.—Defendant, who was administering to the effects of the late Samuel Rider, was taking possession of some of the property, when he

was interfered with by the family of the deceased. One of the sons, the charge of assault.—Mr. Graham appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Fitzgerald for the complainant.—One of the complainant having to pay costs.

Alleged Non-Payment of Wages.—Wellingborough, Bristol was charged on the 6th inst. before A. F. Wood, Esq., by Henry Price, with non-payment of \$1.88, balance due to him for work done on the 6th inst. Price asked \$2 per day, and that he was engaged at \$2 per day. He received only \$12.50. He called Adam Wilson and George Howard as witnesses. The former deposed he heard Price ask \$2 per day, and the latter that defendant remarked that he was paying \$2 a day, which was too high wages for a man not to put in the whole of the time.—Bristol was then sworn, and deposed that Price agreed to work for nine shillings a day.—N. H. Bristol then deposed that he had told him he was paid nine shillings a day; and S. Taber, that the usual price for mason work here is 7s. 6d. to 8s. a day.—Mr. Grean appeared for defendant.—Case dismissed, complainant having to pay the costs, amounting to \$6.50.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Madoc, July 3rd, 1886.

Sir,—The appointment, by the County Council, of Valuers of real estate has very naturally given rise to considerable discussion; and in many cases, I think, wrong views have been taken of the reasons for appointing them, as well as the authority by which they were appointed.

In the first place, the difficulty of equalizing the assessment rolls of the different townships had become so great, from a want of knowledge of their true comparative value, that each successive County Council were more and more inclined to be governed by the equalization of previous years—not because they were satisfied with such action, but simply for the reason that no reliable information was before them on which to base their action in passing a change.

Of course, in reply to this could be said, that your Township Assessors do their duty, and the difficulty of compelling twenty-two local officers, by prosecution, to do their duty—or to put it in another way, to do their duty—was a herculean task, and one which could be desired, and which a large majority were of opinion would be altogether useless.

County Valuers, for equalization purposes, were then proposed. Application by petitions was made to Parliament for a change in the Municipal Law to that end, for two or three years, but without effect. And when at last the difficulty culminated in the Townships refusing to pay their equalized portion of taxes until compelled by law, on the ground that they were not fairly equalized, the Council appointed the Valuers who are now acting. And here allow me to answer a question often asked—By what authority, even supposing they are a necessity, are they appointed? By referring to the 243rd section of Chap. 51 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada will be found the following—

"The Council of every Council, Township, &c., &c., may respectively pass by-laws—(2)—for appointing—1. poundkeepers; 2. fence-viewers; 3. overseers of highways; 4. road surveyors; 5. and other officers as are necessary in the affairs of the corporation, or for carrying into effect the provisions of any act of the Legislature for the removal of such officers. (3.) For regulating the remuneration, fees, charges, and duties of such officers, and the securities to be given for the performance of such duties."

What the County Council sent me to Ottawa was not for the purpose of getting authority to appoint such officers—this we have unquestionably already—but, in connection with other matters, to have the action of such Valuers made binding on the County Council. And I think in this they will be successful—as the Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Law heartily concurs in the proposed change, and it will have the support and influence not only of all the members of the County, but of many leading members of both Houses.

I am not in a position just now to decide as to the manner in which the Valuers are doing their work. I hear many complaints, but am led to believe they are based upon information as imperfect as my own. From my knowledge of the men, and the confidence reposed in them where best known, I have every reason to believe that they will endeavour faithfully to discharge their duties. Notwithstanding the complaints and objections, I still have faith in County Valuers as a remedy for a great difficulty, and with me in this view are many leading men in municipal matters, in other Counties as well as in the County of Hastings.

Yours truly,

A. F. WOOD.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your correspondent, signed "A Ratepayer, 9th Concession, Madoc," and for the information of others, I beg to state that the County Valuers have not finished their work in Madoc

not intend to miss or pass over any settlement in the township without placing a value on each respective lot. We were appointed to value the whole of the County property, and intend to do so. We have spent some three weeks in the municipality of Madoc, and will take over two weeks yet to complete the work. With regard to our salary, the municipality of Madoc, according to the equalization of the last three years, would contribute the sum of \$28.40 to each of us for the work when complete, or about eight cents for each 200 acres of land in the township. "A Ratepayer" can have my proportion of salary for Madoc upon payment of hotel bills, say nothing of travelling expenses or remuneration of services. Hoping that those interested will keep cool until our work is completed, and suspend judgment for the present.

I remain your obedient servant,
K. GRAHAM, Co. VALUATOR.
Madoc, July 5th, 1866.

Under Confederation, it is proposed that the local legislature of Lower Canada shall be composed of two chambers—a legislative council and a legislative assembly. The local legislature of Upper Canada will consist of one chamber, a legislative assembly.

THE BUDGET.

The main points of the lengthy, but generally satisfactory financial statement submitted to Parliament by Mr. Gait last week, are as follows:—During the year there had been an expenditure of \$12,106,786, of which \$270,393 had been applied to the reduction of the public debt, leaving an ordinary expenditure the sum of \$11,836,393. On the other hand, the income had been \$12,432,518. Consequently, after meeting all charges, there was a surplus of \$596,125, and after making provision for reducing such part of the public debt as became due, no less than \$325,992 had been carried to the credit of the country. The expenditure mentioned, included all the unexpected charges incurred in defending the country against lawless invaders—The increased income was derived from the improvement in the trade of the Province, during the past year, which was eighteen million of dollars in excess of the trade of 1864-5, and ten millions in excess of any previous year. So prosperous a state of affairs is not anticipated for next year, and the necessity for increased expenditure for militia purposes, and the falling off of trade consequent upon the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty and the inauguration of Confederation, will leave the Finance Minister to face a deficit instead of a surplus. To meet this, it is proposed to levy increased excise and customs duties on certain articles—whiskey, wines, tea, &c.; to impose an export duty of 2½c on saw-logs; abolish the free ports of Gaspe and Saint Ste. Marie, and levy a duty on corn and flour coming from the States. An average reduction of five per cent in customs duties on manufactured goods is proposed. Mr. Gait believing that the adoption of a nearer approach to the free trade policy of Great Britain is likely eventually to add to the prosperity of the country.—Increased expenses and diminished income will, it is estimated, leave the sum of over \$6,000,000 to be provided for; and instead of borrowing the money from England, it is proposed to issue legal-tender notes for the amount.

Manufacturers and importers affected by the alteration of the tariff are raising objections. They turn the tables on the Government, and urge the necessity of "waiting for Confederation."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to July 8th, 1866.

Buckley, Mrs J J	Kennie, Elisabeth
Bradshaw, David	Kain, James
Bateman, John	Lafferty, E
Campbell, Wm	Baily, Joseph
Cougher, Miss E	Moore, Miss N
Christie, Miss R	McGillivray, Miss F
Craig, James	McCauley, John
Cole, Wm	Murphy, P
Dyer, T	Plane, Mrs Ellen
Emery, Mr L	Riggs, Wm
Ferguson, James	Ross, Geo
Fox, John	Sanders, B F (2)
Forrestal, James	Stephens, Eliza
Frata, N N	Talmond, Miss S
Galway, Wm	Wilson, Adam
Hugh, Mrs S S	Waters, Miss B

Persons calling for Advertised Letters will please ask for such.

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In Re SENECA RIDER, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That Letters of Administration of the Personal Estate and Effects, Rights and Credits of the above named, have been granted by Her Majesty's Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings to JOHN DUNHAM whom, or to SAMUEL BUSH, all debts due to the estate must be paid. And all Persons having any claim against the estate must be required to forward the same to the above parties, or to the undersigned.

Madoc, July 4, 1866.

CHARLES GREAM.

CARDING AND FULLING MILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having resumed the management of his Carding and Fulling Mill, lately leased by Mr. Hepworth, wishes to inform the Public that he has had the machinery Repaired and Improved, and is now prepared to execute all Orders with promptitude and in the most workmanlike manner, at his old stand.

WOOL and all kinds of PRODUCE taken in payment.

I will CARD at 25¢ per lb. for CASH on delivery.

Madoc, June 8, 1866.

W. H. PRINGLE.

THE RISING THREE YEARS OLD COLT.

"FARMERS' GLORY,"

Will serve Madoc this Season at the Subscriber's Stable. He is a strong, likely Colt. of FRENCH DEUCALION and TIPPOO Breed.

Took the First Prize at the Madoc Show in 1865.

The Rising Three Years Old Colt,

"DEUCALION,"

Of French Deucalion Breed, will also serve Madoc this Season at the same place.

Took the Second Prize at the Madoc Show in 1865.

Madoc, April 29, 1866.

JOHN BATEMAN.

O'FLYNN & JONES

BEG TO ADVISE THAT THEIR

Immense Stock of Goods,

arriving daily since the 1st of April is NOW COMPLETE IN ALL THE VARIOUS BRANCHES—selected with the greatest care in the Principal Markets, and will be disposed of at the LOWEST DISCOUNT PRICES.

They earnestly solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended to them in the past, promising not to slacken their efforts in the least to serve customers well.

Madoc, May 1, 1866.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 24, in the THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT of MADOC, Situated about One Mile West of the County gaol, bounded to the East by the Hastings Road and lying on the Road from KELLARS BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distinct only Two Miles and a half from the "Swamp and Grist Mills at RASNOCKBURN" and surrounded by a large number of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.

TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY.

Lot No. 12, in the 11th Concession of Huntingdon, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

STEWART & GILBERT

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY; ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—in Dale's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR, STENOGR.

D. S. GILBERT.

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A. F. WOOD, AGENT, Madoc.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC.

C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church. The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Wagons, Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Piccadilly Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patient, suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, June 20th, 1866.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR and a HALF PER DOZEN (one Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLARS BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE.

Being Eight Miles distant from the Village of Madoc, on the new Grand Road to Windsor, Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the MARRIAGE Office.

Mr. Fenian "President" Roberts threatens Canada as loudly as ever. At a meeting in Buffalo on Saturday last, he said—"We shall soon make another effort, and Canada shall be our level." But for the unexpected check he admits they received from the U. S. authorities, he boasted the Fenians would already have been in possession of Canada. He and the "Senate" blackguard President Johnson and "Detective" Seward and others—in the hope, probably, that they may be imprisoned and kept out of harm's way. They are, however, undoubtedly countenanced by the President's political opponents, and Mr. Banks, formerly Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, has introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of the "States" of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and for the organization of territorial governments.

On the Fourth of July a number of shots were fired in the direction of Fort Erie from a barge full of men in the dress of U. S. soldiers. One ball struck the house of the Rev. Mr. Greenham.

The Chronicle states that at the inspection of the Belleville Volunteers, on Thursday, of last week Brigade Major Shaw hinted that it was highly probable their services would be wanted again before the summer was over, as it was the opinion of those best informed that the trouble is not yet ended.

HOPE.

Never despair! The darkest cloud
That ever loomed will pass away;
The longest night will yield to dawn—
The dawn will brighten to day;
What I say and they loosely believe
Shall dawn and bright the waves of sorrow
Stretch every ear!—there's land ahead;
And then will gain the port to-morrow.

When fortune frowns, and summer friends,
Like birds that fear a storm, depart;
Beneath thy breast hath tropic warmth,
Will stay and nestle round thy heart—
If thou art poor, no joy is won.
No good is gained by sad repining;
Gone buried in the darkened earth
May yet be gathered for the sowing.

There is no lot, however sad,
There is no rest, however low,
But has some joy to make it glad.
Some latent bliss to soothe its woe—
The light of Hope will linger near,
When widest beats the heart's emotion;
A tallman when breakers roar,
A star upon the troubled ocean.

The farmer knows that if his fields
With food or drought, or blight must cope,
No questions not the fickle skies,
But ploughs, and sows, and toils in Hope.
Then up! and strive, and dare, and do,
Nor doubt a harvest thou wilt gather;
'Tis time to labour and to wait,
And trust in God for genial weather!

A BOX OF ROGUES.

When the criminal, Pierre Granger, escorted by four gendarmes, was placed in the dock of the court of assize, there was a general stir amongst the crowd which had assembled from every quarter to be present at his trial.

Pierre Granger was not an ordinary culprit—not one of those poor wretches whom the court, as a matter of form, furnishes with an advocate, judges in the presence of a heedless auditory, and sends to oblivion in the convict prisons of the State. He had figured at Anglet in the columns of the newspapers; and while M. Lepervier had undertaken his defence, M. Louraugin, the attorney-general, was to conduct the prosecution. Now, at the time of which I write, these two men stood at the head of their profession. Whenever it was known that they were to be pitted against each other in any cause, crowds were immediately flocked to enjoy their eloquent sentences, sonorous periods, and phrases as round and as polished as so many billiard balls. It was a perfect riot of tropes and figures, a delicious confusion of periphrases and metaphors. All the figures of rhetoric defied before the charmed auditory, and sported, jested, and struggled with each other, like Virgil's playful shepherds. There was a luxury of epithets, passing even that of the Abbe Delille. Every individual substantive was as regularly followed by its attendant adjective, as the great lady of the last century by her train-bearing page. In this pompous diction a man became a mortal, a horse a courser, the moon was styled pale Dian. My father and my mother were never called so, but invariably the "authors of my being;" a dream was a vision, a glass a crystal vase, a knife a sword, a car a chariot, and a breeze became a whirlwind: all of which, no doubt, tended to produce a style of exceeding sublimity and beauty.

Pierre Granger was a clumsily built fellow, five feet ten in height, thirty-eight years old, with foxy hair, a high colour, and small sunning grey eyes. He was accused of having strangled his wife, cut up the body into pieces, and then, in order to conceal his crime, set fire to the house, wherein his three children perished. Such an accumulation of horrors had shed quite a romantic halo round their perpetrator. Ladies of rank and fashion flocked to the goal to look at him; and his autograph was in wonderful request, as soon as it became known that Madame Cesarine Langlois, the lioness of the district, possessed some words of his writing in her album, placed between a ballad by a professor of rhetoric and a problem by the engineer-in-chief of the department: neither gentlemen, to say the truth, being much flattered by such close juxtaposition with the interesting post-prisoner. When Pierre Granger, with his lowering brow and air of stolid cunning, was placed in the dock, the names of twelve jurors were drawn by lot, and the president demanded of the counsel on either side, whether they wished to exercise their right of challenge. Both declined offering any objection to twelve such honourable names; but the attorney-general added, that he would require the drawing of a supplementary juror. It was done, and on the paper appeared the name of Major Vernor. At the sound, a slight murmur was heard amongst the spectators, while MM. Louraugin and Lepervier exchanged a rapid glance which seemed to say,—"Will not you challenge him?" But neither of them did so;

an officer conducted Major Vernor into his appointed place, and amid profound silence the indictment was read. Major Vernor had lived in the town during the last two years. Every one gave him the military title, yet none could tell when, or where, or whom he had served. He seemed to have neither family nor friends; and when any of his acquaintances ventured to sound him on the subject, he always replied in a manner by no means calculated to encourage curiosity. "Do I trouble my head about your affairs?" he would say. "Your shabby old town suits me well enough as a residence, but if you don't think I have a right to live in it, I shall be most happy to convince you of the fact at daybreak to-morrow with gun, sword, and pistol!" Major Vernor was precisely the very man to keep his word; the few persons who had entered his lodgings reported that his bedroom resembled an armoury, so fully was it furnished with all sorts of murderous weapons. Notwithstanding this, he seemed a very respectable sort of man, regular in his habits, punctual in his payments, and fond of smoking excellent cigars, sent him, he used to say, by a friend in Havannah. He was tall, very thin, bald, and always dressed in black; his moustaches curled to a point; and he invariably wore his hat cocked over his right ear. In the evenings he used to frequent the public reading rooms of the town, but he never played at any game, or conversed with the company, remaining absorbed in his newspaper until the clock struck ten, when he lit his cigar, twisted his moustaches, and with a stiff, silent bow, took his departure. It sometimes happened that one of the company, bolder than the others, said, "Good night, major!" Then the major would stop, fix his grey eyes on the speaker, and reply, "Good night, monsieur!" but in so rude and angry a tone that the words sounded more like a malediction than a polite salutation. It was remarked that whoever thus ventured to address the major, was during the remainder of the evening, the victim of some strange ill-luck. He regularly lost at play, was sure to knock his elbow through a handsome lamp or vase, or in some way to get entangled in a misadventure. So firmly were the good townsfolk persuaded that the major possessed an evil eye, that their common expression, when any one met with a misfortune, was:—"He must have said 'good night' to the major."

This mysterious character dined every day at the ordinary of the Crown Hotel, and although habitually silent, seemed usually contented with the fare. One day, however, after having eaten some bread soup, he cast his eye along the table, frowned, and calling the host, said:—"How comes it that the dinner to-day is entirely meagre?"

"Monsieur, no doubt, forgets that this is Good Friday."

"Send me up two mutton chops."

"Impossible, major—there is not an ounce of meat to be had at any butcher's in the town."

"Let me have some fowl."

"That is not to be had either."

"What a set of fools!" exclaimed the major, striking his clenched hand on the table with such force that the bottles rilled and rooked just as if all the wine in their bodies had got into their heads. Then he called the waiter and said, "Baptiste, go to my lodging, and bring me the inland carbine which hangs over my pillow."

The poor host trembled, and grew very pale when Baptiste returned with a double-barrelled gun, beautifully inlaid with silver. The major coolly examined the locks, put on fresh caps, cocked both barrels, and walked out, followed at a respectful distance by the guests and inmates of the hotel. Not far off stood an old ivy-mantled church, whose angular projections were haunted by many ravens. Two large ones flew out of a turret just as the major came up and took aim for a double shot. Down tumbled both the unclean birds at his feet.

"Sacre bleu!" said he, picking them up. "I'm regularly sold—they're quite lean."

He returned to the hotel, and, according to his express orders, one moiety of his ill-omened booty was dressed in a savoury stew, and the other simply roasted. Of both dishes he partook so heartily that not a vestige of either remained, and he declared that he had never eaten more relishing food. From that day the major became an object of uneasiness to some, of terror to others, of curiosity to all. Whenever he appeared on public promenade, every one avoided him; at the theatre, his box was generally occupied by himself alone; and each old woman that met him in the street invariably stopped to cross herself. Major Vernor was never known to enter a church, or accept an invitation; at first he used to receive a good many of these, and the perfumed billows served him to light his cigars.

Such, then, was the thirteenth juror drawn in the

cause of Pierre Granger, and it may easily be understood why the audience were moved at hearing the name of Major Vernor. The paper of accusations notwithstanding drawn up by the attorney-general with a force and particularity of description which horrified the ladies present, was read amid profound silence, broken only by the snoring of the prisoners who had coolly settled himself to sleep. The gendarmes tried to rouse him from his slumber, but they merely succeeded in making him snore and then he opened his dull, brutish eyes. When the clerk had ceased to read, Pierre Granger was with difficulty thoroughly awakened, and the president proceeded to question him. The interrogatory fully revealed, in all its horror, the thoroughly stupid mendacity of the wretch. He had killed his wife, he said, because they couldn't agree; he had set his house on fire because it was a cold night, and he wanted to make a good blaze to warm himself; as to his children, they were dirty squalling little things,—no loss to him or to any one else. It would be tedious to pursue all the details of this disgusting trial. M. Louraugin and M. Lepervier both made marvellously eloquent speeches, but the latter deserved peculiar credit, having so very bad a cause to sustain. Although he well knew that his client was as thorough a scoundrel as ever breathed, and that his condemnation would be a blessing to society, yet he pleaded his cause with all a lawyer's conscientiousness. When he got to the peroration, he managed to squeeze from his eyes a few rare tears, the last and most precious, I imagine, which he carefully reserved for an especially solemn occasion—just as some families preserve a few bottles of fine old wine, to be drunk at the marriage of a daughter or the coming of age of a son. At length the case closed, and the president was going to sum up; but as the heat in court was excessive, and every one stood in need of refreshment, leave was given for the jury to retire for half an hour, and the hall was cleared for the same space of time, in order that it might undergo a thorough ventilation. During this interval, while twelve of the jurors were cooling themselves with ices and sherbet, the thirteenth lighted a cigar, and reclining in a arm-chair, smoked away with the gravity of a Turk.

(To be concluded next week.)

VARIETIES.

What is the difference between a goose and a defeated adversary?—One gives down and the other gives up.

A new drink in London is called "Mother-in-law." Reason why, because the materials of which it is compounded are "old" and "bitter."

A young lady, while on her way to be married, was run over and killed. A confirmed old maid savagely remarked:—"She has avoided a more lingering and horrible destiny."

An American traveller lately describing a tropical shower, wrote to a friend in the following words:—"The rain drops were extremely large, varying in size from a shilling to eightpence."

Quibble, reading that "it has been decided in the court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, that a clergyman of the Church of England can legally marry himself," observed that that might be very well as a measure of economy, but that even in the hardest times he would rather marry a woman.

PUTTING HIM TO A SEVERE TEST.—At a meeting in America, a gentleman of high position made speech upon the wrongs of the negro, and declared that he would accept any man as a bosom friend, whatever his colour might be, so long as his heart was sincere. A black man, an intelligent person, next rose and applauded the gentleman for the sentiments which he had uttered, but feared they were those of the lip and not of the heart. "No, no," was the response of the gentleman. "Well," said darkie, "I will test you. Suppose you were giving a dinner-party to your noble friends, would you invite me?"

"I would if I had the opportunity," returned the friend. "Would you allow me to sleep in your house?"

"Yes," "But," continued darkie, "suppose I had a good and sufficient income to maintain myself in your sphere of life, and I had been smitten with the charms of your daughter, whom, after lengthened persuasion, I had induced to accept my hand, would you consent to my marriage with her?" This was a home-thrust; the gentleman had daughters; he began to wonder whether it was a plot, and looking wildly at the speaker, exclaimed emphatically, "No, I'm hanged if I would." The gentlemen in the room all laughed, and darkie continued, "Now, out of your own words I have proved the falsity of your assumed sentiments."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 186. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO.) C.W. SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1886. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Tariff—Protection and Free Trade.

Although the country has not been thrown into the usual commotion, as predicted by the Hon. Geo. Brown, by the proposed alterations in the tariff, there is nevertheless a considerable amount of opposition to the change. This opposition is compounded partly of personal interest on the part of manufacturers, who will be affected by the present protective duties being lowered—in some few instances from thirty to generally twenty—to only 15 per cent, although they will receive a full equivalent in machinery and raw materials being admitted duty free; and partly of mere political jealousy and prejudice, like that of the *Globe*, which admits that there are some things in Mr. Galt's scheme, which, standing by themselves, would be highly satisfactory. The proposal that the thirty, twenty-five and twenty per cents. shall be lowered, and that nearly all the ten per cents. shall be made free goods, would be excellent, if it stood alone; but the mischief that the scheme, however excellent in itself, is proposed by Mr. Galt, who has a seat in the cabinet, while Mr. Brown has lost his, is quite sufficient to make the latter condemn it generally.

It must be very gratifying to the *Globe* to find the Board of Trade of the two most important places in the country—Montreal and Toronto—following its lead to a certain extent, by denouncing the proposed alterations of the tariff as inexpedient at the present time; because, according to the Toronto Board, the change will endanger the success of the Confederation scheme; while the Montreal Board bases its objection on the ground that the alteration will needlessly disturb the operations of trade and manufacturing industry, as at no distant period our whole commercial system must undergo a complete revision, in view of the political union proposed with the other Provinces of British North America. A numerous meeting of manufacturers and mechanics in Montreal have also adopted strong resolutions against the Free Trade features of Mr. Galt's scheme, and a petition to Parliament in favour of such a modification of the proposals made, as will continue to all manufacturing interests for some time to come, a fair amount of protective duty.

Against this endorsement of the *Globe's* opposition there is, however, a very important set-off. The hardware and dry goods importers of Montreal, notwithstanding they will sustain a large and serious loss, through the reduction of the tariff, upon the stocks of goods on hand, yet heartily approve of the policy of the Government, believing it will ultimately have a most beneficial effect on the trade of the whole country, increasing it, and lessening the burden of the people. This, we think, is a sound view, the city of New York having been built up chiefly by the vast trade fostered by low duties on imports, rather than by the amount of protection it is not considerable manufacturing interests have received.

The cry from manufacturers for protection has naturally put the Free Traders on the alert, and a public meeting has been called in Montreal for the 14th inst. of the friends of Free Trade, for the purpose of forming a League, having for its object the advancement, by all legitimate means, of the principle of Free Trade as the true policy of Canada.

If anything can now endow the aspects of Confederation, it will be the demand of the Canadian manufacturers for the continuance of the present protective

tariff duties. The "conditional" agitation formerly prevailing between Upper and Lower Canada, was a mere trifle to what there will be in future, if Canadian manufacturers are found fighting against, not merely the present proposed moderate reduction, but the still lower one which will alone satisfy the people of the Maritime Provinces.

The journals which formerly hailed and advocated protectionist views, and have lately supported the Confederation policy of the Government, will now have to give up one of their two pet projects, as both cannot easily be made to work harmoniously together.

From Europe.

The steamer ship Saxonia, from Southampton on June 27th, arrived at New York on the 8th inst. In the House of Lords, on Monday, June 25th, Earl Russell announced that in consequence of the hostile vote in the House of Commons on that day, which the ministry had felt it to be their duty to tender their resignation, but Her Majesty having invited them to reconsider their determination, they awaited the result of an interview with the Queen on Tuesday, before declaring their definite resolution. Under these circumstances, he proposed, an adjournment until Tuesday evening, which was agreed to. Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement in the House of Commons, which accordingly adjourned.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

Prague, June 22.—The Prussians have crossed the heights of Hohenlohr, where they had an encounter with the Saxons troops. They have seized twelve locomotives in Plauen.

Nassau, June 23.—Hostilities have been commenced by the Prussian army corps in Slesig. Early yesterday morning three Prussian detachments were sent out to reconnoitre towards Zuckmantel, Friedberg and Freiwalden. The last of these detachments between Brühl and Sandbühl came upon an Austrian regiment of Hussars. The Prussian detachment was very effective and enabled the 10th Hussar regiment to repulse the charge of the hussars. The Austrians lost 8 killed and 6 wounded.

The accounts of the position of the Hanoverian army, which had been surrounded by different Prussian corps, and contradictory. The Paris Monitor says the Hanoverians have eluded the Prussians and reached the territory of Meiningen, whilst it is again positively announced at Berlin that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed.

The Paris Monitor of June 20th says the advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing Gen. Benedek from entering Silesia. That an engagement will shortly take place in Bohemia appears inevitable.

Amberg, June 23.—A Prussian army corps destined to operate against Bavaria arrived there to-day, and will proceed to-morrow in the direction of Aich.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio on June 23rd without meeting any resistance from the Austrians.

Venezia, June 23, 10 P.M.—At 7 o'clock after noon the Polish brigade remaining outside of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Italian cavalry, which, however, did not charge.

Venezia, Sunday, 3 P.M.—A great battle has been in progress since morning, between the Italians and the Austrians. Both wings of the Italian army have already been repulsed. The battle still continues.

Brande, June 21.—The Austrians have occupied the heights of the Saviola. Garibaldi is near Lake Garda. ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 24.—A desperate engagement has just taken place in front of Verona, lasting almost the whole day. The corps which was intended to occupy positions between Castellar and Verona did not succeed in the attack. The second

and the third army corps were unable to deliver the first corps from the assault it had to sustain against an overwhelming force.

Milan, June 25.—An Austrian detachment has occupied Bormio in Lombardy.

Austrian Headquarters, Sunday, June 24.—The Austrian army, while advancing towards the Mincio, was attacked by the forces under Victor Emmanuel. Our army carried Montebello by assault and Custozza at the close of the engagement at 6 p.m. Our forces took several cannons and many prisoners. The King employed in the attack the 6th corps of the army of Milan and the reserve. Prince Anders and many generals were wounded.

Austrian Headquarters, June 25.—The imperial troops have pushed the enemy about a point after a hot fight, not without considerable losses. Orders were taken by storm, which caused a fresh struggle before that position, in which 2,900 Italians were taken prisoners.

The Austrian flotilla, on the Lake Garda, numbering six gunboats, has cannonaded the enemy's entrenchments on the Lombard shore without sustaining any losses.

On the 23rd inst. the enemy in great force crossed the Po at several points below Grosello. The imperial outposts withdrew and came upon a reconnoitering party on the line of Cassione, which they drove back, taking several prisoners. The Italian army recrossed the Mincio yesterday. The battle is called by the Austrians the battle of Custozza.

Florence, June 25th.—The Italian fleet left Tarento on the 23rd, destination unknown.

The steamship Aleppo arrived at New York on the 9th inst., bringing the following by telegraph to Queenstown:—

LONDON, June 27th.—The resignation of the British ministry has been accepted. Earl Derby will probably be Premier, and Lord Stanley Foreign Minister, but nothing official has yet transpired.

There is no further report of fighting on the continent.

The following is an outline of the propositions contained in the Speaker-General Bank's net plan of "Concession Made Easy." The first section provides that whenever a notice shall be deposited in the department of state that the governments of Great Britain and of the provinces have accepted the propositions made in the second section, the President of the United States shall publish by proclamation that the states of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and the territories of Yukon, Saskatchewan and Columbia are constituted and admitted as states and territories of the United States. Among the propositions is one that the United States will assume the provincial debt not exceeding 5 per centum interest as follows: Canada West \$30,000,000; Canada East \$20,000,000; Nova Scotia \$5,000,000; New Brunswick \$7,000,000; Newfoundland \$3,200,000; Prince Edward Island \$2,000,000. The United States are also to pay \$10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company.

The shortest way to stop this sort of nonsense would be to send the American Minister away from the Court of St. James. He holds a position highly coveted by all ambitious American politicians. And the Upper Ten would let him dispose of the example of sleeping with tongues in their heads about Great Britain, as they found they were otherwise likely to be deprived of the chance of being "presented at court" to the Queen, by our Minister or his "lady."

A fearful conflagration occurred at Portland, Maine, on the 11th and 12th inst., consuming nearly all of the business portion of the city, and rendering homeless over two thousand families. The loss in property is estimated at ten million dollars, including eight churches.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

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BY SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12 10 P.M.	
Night Express going East, 12 22 A.M.	
Mixed Train going East, 11 30 P.M.	
Day Express going West, 8 30 A.M.	
Night Express going West, 7 35 A.M.	
Mixed Train going West, 10 35 A.M.	

Seasonal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 14.

THE WARS IN EUROPE.

The steamship City of London arrived at New York on the 10th inst., with one day's later news than that of which a brief outline is given on the first page. Another battle has been fought—this time in Bohemia, between the Austrians and the Prussians. An engagement took place on the 25th of June, near Turnau, in which the Prussians claim to have been successful, taking seven Austrian officers and 500 men prisoners. On the following day another action was fought, between Neustadt and Nachod. It commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and by six in the evening, the Prussians were beaten and in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Full details as to the numbers engaged on either side are wanting.

The Austrian General Benedek's passive attitude at the outset is accounted for by his desire to have the Federal troops form a junction with his army, and also to allow the Prussians to advance into Bohemia, so that he may cut off their retreat.—On the 27th, the Federal Diet appointed Prince Charles of Bavaria commander-in-chief of the Federal army, with instructions to conduct operations under the direction of Benedek.

The Austrians, in spite of apparent disaster at the opening of the campaign, seem now to be masters of the situation. This will greatly complicate the state of affairs, and will probably force the Emperor Napoleon out of his attitude of "attentive neutrality" sooner than he intended or desired. The King of Italy has already been compelled to request his assistance against Austria, offering in exchange the island of Sardinia, in addition to important concessions on the Roman question. Italian "independence" on these terms is a rather doubtful

affair; and the people of Italy may think Venice dearly gained (if it should be eventually) by the aid of France, if the latter annexed Sardinia instead. As soon as France takes part actively in the fray, Russia is likely to come to the assistance of Austria—or to seize upon Turkey. It is very doubtful whether Great Britain will interfere in that quarter again; and the new Premier will find he has a difficult task before him at the very commencement of his administration, in shaping the traditional policy of his party on foreign affairs to the opinions now more generally prevalent in the country about intervention.

The steamship St. David, which arrived off Father Point on the 11th inst., brings intelligence that a proclamation of neutrality in continental affairs has been published.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—For the last two or three weeks there have been rumours that certain irregularities in the issue of Marriage Licences in this district have recently been brought to light. It appears that the matter will be brought before Parliament, Mr. Wallbridge having given notice, on Friday last, of motion for an—

"Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a return of all correspondence between the officer authorized to issue Marriage Licences in Upper Canada and A. F. Wood, Esq., agent for issuing marriage Licences in the County of Hastings, since the date of the latter's appointment; also a detailed statement of the number of Licences issued by the said A. F. Wood, in his capacity as such agent."

The "Twelfth" in Madoc.

The annual "Walk" of the Orangemen, on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, attracted this year, as on former occasions, a large concourse of the members of the various Loyal Lodges of North Hastings and their friends to the Village of Madoc. There was as usual a display of flags from the hotels and a number of the stores; an arch of evergreens in front of the Hastings House; and sundry trees of fair size in full leaf had been cut down and transported to the village, where, at various points, they served the purposes both of ornament and shade.

The Village Lodge assembled at the Town-Hall, marching thence to the Cricket Ground, to meet the Lodges from the northern and eastern parts of the township and from Elizewir. They then walked through the village to meet their brethren from Rawdon and Huntingdon—returning with them, in procession, the Priests bearing the arks, drums and flags playing Orange tunes, and with the flags of the Lodges flying to the Common, where the Rev. Mr. Dewler preached a sermon, which we understand was generally approved, from the text—"Righteousness exalteth a nation."—There was a general expectation that the Stirling Brass Band would make its appearance on the occasion; but this turned out to be a mistake, there being no longer any such musical organization in existence.—The number of visitors must have been somewhat larger than usual, the preparations for dinner at the hotels being inadequate to supply the demands of applicants for refreshments; and sundry impromptu restaurants and booths, where cakes, picnics, &c., were provided, were crowded with customers all the time.—Owing to the heat and clouds of dust, the after dinner procession and speaking were dispensed with, and the majority of the visitors from the country dispersed early in the afternoon to return to their homes.

Mr. Pitt's Belleville and Marmora Railway Bill was read the third time in the Legislative Council on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

THE MINES AND MINERALS OF NORTH HASTINGS

have received a copy of the return moved for by Wallbridge on the above subject, and presented to Parliament by the Provincial Secretary on the 11th ult. It consists principally of the report of MacFarland of his preliminary Survey, in the month of October last, of the Townships of Elizewir, Marmora, and Tudor. The Report is necessarily so technical a character in the main, that it can be only fairly estimated by those who possess some knowledge of geology. What the position of this locality will chiefly come to learn is the result of the inquiries as to the quantity and value of the mineral deposits he examined; and for this week only had room for the conclusion he arrived at with respect to iron.—He says:—

"The deposits of iron ores just described are classified as follows:—

"Deposits where the ore occurs in large, least, in apparently remunerative quantities:—range V. lot 3; Madoc, range lot V. 11, range 19, range VI. lot 25, range V. lot 17; and range 12; Marmora, range III. lot 12, and IX. C. mont, range I. lots 7 and 8.

"Deposits where, so far as shown by exploration hitherto, ore does not occur in paying quantities:—Madoc, range VI. lot 10, range VI. lot 9, VII. lot 8, and range VIII. lot 9; Marmora, VI. lot 1, range VIII. lot 9, and range III. lot 1.

From this it appears that the Township of Elizewir is by far the richest in deposits of both magnetic hematite iron ore. Of the latter, only one individual was found in Elizewir—on lot 2, concession IV. It is to be found in a vein, and is of the "inexhaustible" supply of iron ore of which the neighbourhood of Bridgewater, was so frequently harped upon while the controversy was in full blast.

Under Confederation, Upper Canada was entitled to seventeen new members of the legislative assembly. These seats, it is proposed to distribute among the counties. One of the members, it is understood, will be assigned to Hastings County; and the electoral divisions of the county are to be as follows:—

WEST RIDING.—Belleville, Sidney, Trenton.

EAST RIDING.—Thurlow, Tyendinaga, and Huron.

NORTH RIDING.—Rest of the County.

THE GRANT OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The resolution which Mr. Wallbridge has given notice that he will move the consideration in committee of the whole of the following:—

"Resolved.—That it is expedient, in order to aid and encourage the construction of a railway from the town of Belleville to the County of Hastings, through the mineral regions of North Riding of the said County; that five hundred acres of the ungranted lands of the Crown, in the township of Elizewir, adjacent to or in rear of the proposed railway, as they may be, should be set aside for the purpose of aiding the construction of the said railway, and that whenever the railway should be actually completed in a good and permanent manner with stations, rolling-stock and other appurtenances sufficient for the proper working thereof, then upon the application of some skilled engineer, whom the Governor shall appoint for that purpose, and the approval of such report by the Governor in Council, and on the Company giving security to the satisfaction of the Minister of Finance to run and keep open said road, there should be granted to the said Company, by the Governor in Council, 500,000 acres of the ungranted lands of the Crown lying as near as may be to the said railway, that such grant shall be a free grant, and that the Company shall have full power to allocate the lands so granted, as they may see fit, in such manner as they may think proper. Provided always that such grant shall be of no effect until the said lands in depth, alternating with other lands reserved for public lands, and the Directors of the said railway, subject to the above conditions, pledge their interest in such lands as security for any sum necessary to construct the railway."

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir.—As a great deal has been already said about the County Valuator, I do not consider it necessary to occupy much of your space at this time. However, as Lord Almonchy has said, "The Fort uncharted at last."

By reading the Warden's letter in your last issue I am more convinced than ever of the validity of the position which I took, for he has vainly attempted to shelter himself under the shadow of the municipal law; but like the stock, he has left the valuer unprotected. His letter plainly shows that there has been no legislation hitherto to sanction the proceedings of the County Council.

THE WOOD.

Into the wood! into the wood!
From blinding snow, and rocks that pierce
With sharpest edge the cloudless sky—
From a beauty like the tiger's, there:
Into the wood! into the wood!
Where the brightest light is the tenderest glow,
Where the faintest light is the tenderest glow,
And the ray of the flower in the shade is more,
Out of the wood! out of the wood!
I am imprisoned, foot and eye:
Give back the mountain vast that lies—
Still not, did but expand—my sky!
Out of the wood! out of the wood!
Where the dead leaf that fell the last
Lies on the fatal and blackening leaf,
My sight discerns, of many a winter past.

A BOX OF HOGUES.

(Continued.)

'What a capital cigar!' sighed one of the jurors, as he watched, with an envious eye, the odoriferous little clouds escaping from the smoker's lips.
'Would you like to try one?' asked the major, politely offering his cigar-case.
'If it would not trespass too much on your kindness.'

'By no means. You are heartily welcome.' The juror took a cigar, and lighted it at that of his obliging neighbour. 'Well, how do you like it?' asked the major.

'Delicious! It has an uncommonly pleasant aroma. From whence are you supplied?'

'From the Havannah.' Several jurors now approached, casting longing eyes at Major Vernor's cigar-case.

'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I am really grieved that I have not a single cigar left to offer you, having just given the last to our worthy friend. To-morrow, however, I hope to have a fresh supply, and shall then ask you to do me the honour of accepting some.'

'At that moment, an official came in to announce that the court had resumed its sitting; the jury hastened to their box, and the president began his charge. Scarcely had he commenced, however, when the juror who had smoked the cigar, rose and in a trembling voice begged permission to retire, as he felt very ill. Indeed, while in the act of speaking, he fell backwards, and lay senseless on the floor. The president, of course, directed that he should be carefully conveyed to his home, and desired Major Vernor to take his place. Six strokes sounded from the old clock of the town-hall as the jury retired to deliberate on their verdict in the case of Pierre Granger. Eleven gentlemen exclaimed with one voice, that the wretched assassin's guilt was perfectly clear, and that they could not hesitate for a moment as to their decision. Major Vernor, however, stood up, placed his back against the door, and regarding his colleagues with a peculiarly significant expression, said slowly:—'I shall acquit Pierre Granger, and you shall all do the same!'

'Sir,' replied the foreman in a severe tone, 'you are answerable to your conscience for your own actions, but I do not see what right you have to offer us a gratuitous insult.'

'Am I then so unfortunate as to offend you?' asked the major, meekly.
'Certainly, in supposing me capable of breaking the solemn oath which we have taken, to do impartial justice. I am a man of honour.'

'Bah!' interrupted the major, 'are you quite sure of that?'

'Do you know, sir, that such a question is a fresh insult?'

'You are quite mistaken,' said Major Vernor. 'What I said was drawn forth by a feeling of the solemn responsibility which rests with us. Before I can resolve to make a dead body of a living moving being, I must feel satisfied that both you and I are less guilty than Pierre Granger, which, after all, is not so certain.'

An ominous silence ensued: the major's words seemed to strike home to every breast, and at length one of the jurors said, 'You seem, sir, to regard the question from a philosophical point of view.'

'Just so, Monsieur Cernau.'

'You know me, then?' said the juror, in a trembling voice.

'Not very intimately, my dear sir, but just sufficiently to appreciate your fondness for discounting bills at what your enemies might call unpopularity.'

'I think it was about four years ago that an honest poor man, the father of a large family, blew out his brains, in despair, at being refused by you a short rest-day, which he had implored on his knees.'

Without saying, M. Cernau retired to the farthest corner of the room, and wiped off large drops of sweat which started from his brow.

'What does this mean?' inquired another juror, impatiently. 'Have we come hither to get a scene from the Memoirs of the Devil?'

'I don't know that work,' replied the major; 'but may I advise you, Monsieur de Bardine, to calm your nerves?'

'Sir, you are impertinent, and I shall certainly do myself the pleasure to chastise you.'

'As how?'

'With my sword. I shall do you the honour to meet you to-morrow.'

'An honour which, being a man of sense, I must beg to decline. You don't kill your adversaries, M. de Bardine; you murder them. Have you forgotten your duel with Monsieur de Lillier, which took place, I am told, with witnesses? While he was off his guard, you treacherously struck him through the heart. The prospect of a similar catastrophe is certainly by no means enticing.'

With an instinctive movement, M. de Bardine's neighbours drew off.

'I admire such virtuous indignation,' entered the major. 'It especially becomes you, M. Davien.'

'What infamy are you going to cast in my teeth?' exclaimed the gentleman addressed.

'Oh, very little—a mere trifle—simply that while M. de Bardine kills his friends, you only dishonour yours. Monsieur Simon, whose house, table, and purse are yours, has a pretty wife—'

'Major,' cried another juror, 'you're a villain!'

'Pardon me, my dear Monsieur Calfat, let us call things by their proper names. The only villain amongst us, I believe, is the man who himself set fire to his house, six months after having insured it at treble its value in four offices, whose directors were foolish enough to pay the money without making sufficient inquiry.'

A stifled groan escaped from M. Calfat's lips as he covered his face with his hands. 'Who are you that you thus dare to constitute yourself our judge?' asked another, looking fiercely at Vernor.

'Who am I, Monsieur Peron? simply one who can appreciate your very rare dexterity in holding court cards in your hand, and making the dice turn up as you please.'

M. Peron gave an involuntary start, and then forward held his peace. The scene, aided by the darkness of approaching night, had now assumed a terrific aspect. The voice of the major rang in the ears of eleven pale, trembling men, with a cold metallic distinctness, as if each word inflicted a blow.

At length Vernor burst into a strange sharp hissing laugh. 'Which, my honourable colleagues,' he exclaimed, 'does this poor Pierre Granger still appear to you unworthy of the slightest pity? I grant you, he has committed a fault, and a fault which you would not have committed in his place. He has not had your cleverness in masking his turpitude with a show of virtue—that was his real crime. Now, if after having killed his wife, he had paid handsomely for masses to be said for her repose—if he had purchased a burial-ground, and caused to be raised to her memory a beautiful square white marble monument, with a flowery epitaph on it in gold letters—why, then, we should all have shed tears of sympathy, and eulogized Pierre Granger as the model of a tender husband. Don't you agree with me, Monsieur Norbec?'

M. Norbec started as if he had received an electric shock. 'It is false!' he murmured. 'I did not poison Eliza; she died of pulmonary consumption.'

'True,' said the major; 'you remind me of a circumstance which I had nearly forgotten. Madame Norbec, who possessed a large fortune in her own right, died without issue five months after she had made you her sole legatee.'

Then the major was silent. They were now in total darkness. Suddenly came the sharp click of a pistol, and the obscurity was for a moment broken by a flash, but there was no report—the weapon had missed fire. The major burst into a long and loud fit of laughter. 'Charming! delightful! Ah, my dear sir,' he exclaimed, addressing the Greman, 'you were the only honest man of the party; and see how, to oblige us, you have made an attempt on my person which places you on an honorable level with Pierre Granger!'

Then, having rung the bell, he called for candles and when they were brought, he said, 'Come, gentlemen! I suppose you don't want to sleep here; let us make haste and finish our business.'

Ten minutes afterwards the foreman handed in the issue paper—a verdict of 'Not Guilty'—and Pierre Granger was discharged amid the hisses and execrations of the crowd, who indeed were prevented only by a strong military force from assaulting both judge and jury. Major Vernor coolly walked up to the dock,

and passing his arm under that of Pierre Granger, went out with him through the side door.

From that hour neither the one nor the other ever seen again in the country. That night was a terrific thunderstorm; the ripe harvest, beaten down by hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs, and a flash of lightning striking the steeple of old ivy-covered church tore down its gilded spire.

This strange story was related to me one day by a convict in the infirmary of the prison of Toulon. I have given it verbatim from his lips.

As I was leaving the building the sergeant who accompanied me said, 'So, sir, you have been led to the wonderfulrodomontades of No. 18788?'

'What do you mean? This history?'

'Is false from beginning to end. No. 18788, atrocious criminal, who was sent to the galleys, and who during the last few months has evident proofs of mental aberration. His memoirs consist chiefly in telling stories to prove that judges and jurors are rogues and villains. He himself found guilty, by a most respectable and right jury, of having robbed and tried to murder Major Vernor. He is now about to be placed in an insane asylum, so that you will probably be the visitor who will hear his curious inventions.'

'And who is Major Vernor?'

'A brave old half-pay officer, who has lived in Toulon beloved and respected during the last twenty years. You will probably see him to-day, among the Havannah cigars, after the table-d'hôte dinner at the Crown Hotel.'

VARIETIES.

Why is a distanced horse like a man in a stable?—Because he is out of the heat.

A Turk who had lately arrived in Paris, was asked how he liked a ball. "Ah," said he, "these balls spoil everything. Why, they make the dance!"

"It is not most only that it is so enormously said a careful housewife; I cannot obtain from pudding for less than double the usual price, they do not make eggs half so large as they used to be!"

"You like plenty of good things, don't you, Johnny?" said a doing aunt to her little nephew.

"How many cakes did you have at the pastry-cook yesterday?" "Five," replied Johnny. "First sponge cake, then a currant cake, then a pound cake, then a sweet cake, and then a stoma-cake."

At the Marseilles Academy, while a member reading a paper bitterly denouncing the fashion of the French women, a lady arose, and cried out in the greatest excitement, "You are not but a pack of asses," burst through the crowd, and disappeared.

A singular case in Brinkbridge, Co. Ga., is reported, with an article so small that the most diminutive explorer cannot enter it. Through this, and strong current of air is alternately blown out, drawn in without any apparent cause, and regulated by no known law.

The latest thing in paper is the paper sock, which is made with a mixture of muslin, and will last as long as an ordinary sock will keep clean, while it is sold cheaper than the usual sort of washing; man has invented a paper and cloth napkin, for out of the same material as the paper shirt collar.

LIVING CONSISTENTLY.—Two old ladies who were known to be of the same age had the same difficulty in keeping the real number concealed. One used to say upon a New Year's day to go to the other, and say, "Madam, I am come to know how old we are together this year."

THREE-HANDED PEOPLE.—Dilatory people are always behind time; and some one said to a party of these, "I see that you belong to the three-handed people." "Three-handed!" said he, "that is rather uncommon." "Oh no, common enough," said the other; "two hands, like other people—three behind-hand!"

THE KING AND HIS GENERAL.—The King of Prussia was very jealous of the military reputation of Marshal Wrangel; and on the fall of Duppel, wishing to compliment Wrangel, he made to Prince Frederick Charles in these terms: "After God of Battles, it is to you, my cousin, that thanks are due for the victory." An aide-de-camp showed this note to the marshal, who said, "His Majesty is too kind, too flattering. I know I am a soldier, but to call me the God of Battles is much."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 187. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

The steamship America, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 15th inst., and the Canadian steamship Nova Scotia passed Father Point on the same day, with news to the 6th inst.

GRAT BRITAIN.—Lord Derby had an interview with the Queen, and submitted the following names for a new ministry, which were approved: Earl Derby, Premier and leader in the House of Lords; Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons; Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary; Mr. Walpole, Home Secretary; Gen. Peel, Secretary of War; Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord of Trade; Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council.

It was reported that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was to be raised to the peerage as Lord Lytton. Queen Victoria was to hold a council on the 6th, to organize the new Derby cabinet.

A great Reform meeting was held in London, at which there were from 30,000 to 50,000 persons.

The Prince of Wales, while riding along Rotten Row was run against by a runaway horse. The Prince's horse was thrown down, rolling over and over, but the Prince was not much hurt.

The Great Eastern, with the Atlantic cable on board, passed Ventnor on the 1st, on her way to Valencia.

For the first time the anniversary of American independence was celebrated on the 4th of July conjointly by British and American war vessels in an English port. All Her Majesty's ships at Portsmouth hoisted the American flag at the main royal mast, and at noon all ships carrying over ten guns fired a national salute of 21 guns. There was a grand fête given by the Americans in Paris in celebration of the 4th of July, at which the Prince Imperial was present.

The Times has a Fourth of July editorial, highly complimentary of America, rejoicing at the good feeling between England and the United States, and expressing a desire for a lasting endurance of the good understanding between the two countries.

The second boat race between Hamill, the American and Kelly the Englishman, on the Tyne, took place on the 5th, and again resulted in an easy victory for Kelly.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The Prussians in Bohemia were making victorious progress. Gitschin was taken by storm. The Prussian loss was not inconsiderable. The Austrian loss 4,000. It is announced that the Austrian total losses up to the present time were from 30,000 to 40,000. In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin, the junction of the Prussian army under the Crown Prince, and that under Prince Charles had been completely effected.

A Gitschin telegram of the 2nd states that 15,000 Austrian prisoners had been made by the Prussians since the 26th, and 20,000 Austrians have been killed and wounded. Several battalions have been completely annihilated.

The London Times of the 4th says: Horrible as the carnage has been, it must be looked upon, as a mere prelude to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will probably be engaged on either side.

Decisive Defeat of the Americans!

A great battle took place on the 3rd near Ludowa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The Prussians took 14,000 prisoners. There were great losses in killed and wounded, but no estimate is given of the number. The Austrians had a day of grace. Austria has agreed to order vessels to the Emperor Napoleon and to accept his mediation. Napoleon immediately communicated with the belligerents.

The Paris Monitor of the 6th says: An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honour of his arms in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, commencing in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of June 15th to his minister of Foreign Affairs, and yielding to the French Emperor, has accepted his mediation for the cessation of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice. The Austrian field marshal, Von Gublers, arrived at the Prussian headquarters at Horitz, near Gitschin, on the evening of the 4th, with a flag of truce.

The battle of July 3rd, near Ludowa was a great affair. It resulted in the complete defeat of the Austrians. The Prussians were commanded by the King in person. They met the Austrians under Benedek between Horitz and Konigstau. The battle lasted twelve hours. Until 10 o'clock A.M., the battle was favourable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantages were with the Prussians. At 2 o'clock P.M., the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, after which the Austrians were quickly driven out of other positions, and by 7 P.M. the Austrians were in full retreat to Konigstau, pursued by the Prussians. The Austrians were in a complete rout. The roads were strewn with baggage which they threw away. The number killed and wounded on both sides was great but owing to the extent of the battle field it had not been ascertained.

The Prussians claim to have captured up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 unwounded prisoners, 116 cannon and several flags. Three Austrian Archdukes, are reported wounded. Prince Liechtenstein and Prince Ullrichshagen were taken prisoners. Gen. Testlitz, commander of an Austrian corps, lost a leg. Gen. Conzthum was shot in the head, and Col. Bander and another staff officer were killed.

The London Times of the 6th says: The suddenness and magnitude of the Austrian calamity are too overpowering for any man to speculate on the possible consequences on the destinies of the Austrian Empire. The Austrians have done enough for the honour of their arms. They must now provide for the safety of the state and this can hardly be done by prolonged resistance. The most illustrious names in the Empire are among the dead and wounded. The King of Prussia is in camp and the Emperor of Austria is not very far from Benedek's headquarters. Let there be at Verdun or at Olmütz such an interview as there was after Austerlitz and after Solferino. Better terms than Austria may obtain now will certainly not be granted to her after two or three months protracted struggle has added to the exasperation of hostile possession.

The Daily Telegraph considers it premature to discuss the possibility of an early peace.

The Daily News shows that the Prussians not only gained the battles, but strategical advantages of the highest importance. They have concentrated eight corps of their army so that they can pour down on an enemy with overwhelming force and have also cut off communication between the Austrians and the federals in the west.

The Prussian victories had a decided effect on the financial and commercial affairs. There was a general improvement in consols and other securities at the London Stock exchange, and the price of gold and silver. Garibaldi on the 3rd attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello. The Austrians made a strong resistance. The volunteers finally fell back in good order. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh. The ammunition of the volunteers was rendered useless by a heavy rain.

The Local Legislature of Upper Canada.

In the Legislative Assembly, on the 13th inst., Attorney-General Macdonald, in submitting the resolutions respecting the local legislature, remarked as follows:—

"In Upper Canada there would be but one chamber, with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the general government, to hold office during pleasure, not to be re-elected, except for seven or five years. There were several reasons why one chamber was decided on for Upper Canada in preference to two. Were this a sovereign legislature there might be two chambers, but for a subordinate legislature one was enough. Another reason was that this was an advantage as far as Canada was concerned, had it been one chamber system it would not be successful."

be changed, and we could revert to the double chamber system, as in some of the other colonies. But if we commence with two chambers, it would be almost impossible to go back. Another reason for commencing with one chamber was this, that in a young country like Canada, there is a great difficulty in finding the requisite number of men able and willing to devote their energy and attention to political affairs, able or willing to waste much of their life or energy on public business, and when we remembered that in this system Upper Canada will be obliged to contribute its quota to the upper and lower house of the general parliament, and its quota to the local legislature, any one will see the enormous staff which will be made on the men of ability in Upper Canada. It was a difficult matter, even as it was, to get the requisite number of men now to come forward as candidates, fit and proper persons to represent the people in parliament. For all these reasons it was proposed that for Upper Canada the local legislature should consist of but one chamber. The next question that arose was as to the number of representatives in the local parliament. It might have been that although there were to be 82 representatives in the general legislature, it was not necessary to have the same number for local legislature, and that the present number of 68 could be retained. But that was surrounded with difficulties, the chief of which was the inequality of population in the present constituencies, which was such that it was clear that the very first subject that would occupy the attention of the local parliament would be a readjustment upon the principle of representation by population, and it was preferable that the constituencies for the general parliament and the local legislature should be the same, the same number, the same boundaries, the same counties, the same ridings; so that if these resolutions be looked upon with favour by the House, Upper Canada will provide for representatives, besides those for the Upper House of the general legislature. New Zealand has a constitution similar to ours, with a governor, appointed by the Crown, and two chambers, but it is composed of several islands, every one of which has a constitution similar to that proposed here. There is one chamber, with a lieutenant-governor appointed by the general government, called a superintendent. That system had been in operation for a considerable period, and had been found to work satisfactorily."

All the reasons above assigned in favour of only one chamber for Upper Canada, would, it would be equally applied to Lower Canada, which, however, is to have two chambers. In reply to a question, Attorney-General Cartier said that the difference between the Upper Canada and Lower Canada constitutions was rendered necessary by the fact that the people were more monarchical in interests in Lower Canada. It is to be understood, also, that Lower Canada possesses a greater number of "fit and proper persons to represent the people in parliament" than Upper Canada does, and is better able and willing to pay more for legislative purposes.

The hundred British officers yet survive who were present at the battle of Waterloo.

It is reported from Sebastopol that the Russians are preparing the Malakof.

A general election in England about two millions strong.

Nearly 100 cases of sunstroke, 51 of which resulted fatally, occurred in New York on Sunday and Sunday last.

New York city has already contributed \$20,000 to the Portland relief fund.

Copies will be dispensed with the members of the House of Commons at the Speaker's table during the first time. This instance of Mr. Speaker's courtesy may inspire the Lord Chancellor to propose some similar arrangement of the same kind for the members of the Queen's parliament.

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ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTER-
LY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on
the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
Day Express going East, 12.10 P.M.
Night Express, going East, 12.22 A.M.
Night Train going West, 11.30 P.M.
Day Express going West, 6.59 A.M.
Night Express going West, 7.25 A.M.
Night Train going West, 10.45 A.M.
Neutral Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 27.

NO RAILWAY

Mr. Flint's bill to incorporate the "Belleville and Marmora Railway Company" has been taken charge of by Mr. Morrison in the Legislative Assembly; and Mr. T. C. Wallbridge has introduced his bill to incorporate the "Belleville and North Hastings Mineral District Railway Company." Not having even a copy of the latter, we are unable to state in what respect it agrees with or differs from Mr. Flint's. Both bills were read a second time without discussion and referred to committee on Monday last; and in a short time, therefore, we may expect to know which is considered most likely to promote the public interest. We fear, however, that it matters very little, so far as securing the speedy construction of a Railway is concerned, which bill is adopted; as we see it stated in the *Chronicle* that the Government refuse to make the grant of land which has been petitioned for, on the ground that it would be inexpedient to do so on the eve of Confederation. Without that grant, it is not probable that either of the projected companies can get its stock subscribed for by the public; and for all the practical good that will be effected by their passage, both bills might just as well be dropped for the present.

With the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, all chance of private capitalists constructing a railroad to our mineral districts, and suppose, alas! disappeared; and the mineral wealth in this and adjoining townships must continue to remain undeveloped, and this part of the "Huron and Ottawa" Tract, in the North of Hastings County, to open up which for settlement the Colonization Roads were professedly laid out, will still be left in the undisturbed and wasteful possession of the lumbermen.

THE LOCAL TOPIC.

The motion for an Address to His Excellency concerning the issue of Marriage Licenses by A. P. Wood, Esq., and his appointment as agent for the issue of such licenses, has, we understand, been dropped by the Member for North Hastings. This will, as a mere matter of course, create even more surprise than the publication of the notice of that motion did, followed as it was, almost immediately afterwards, by the rumour—which, though communicated as a secret, spread like wild-fire on Saturday morning last—that Mr. Wood had been dismissed from the Madoc Post office, and that Mr. E. D. O'Flynn had been appointed as Postmaster in his place. The public instinctively felt that this was something very like an expression of a want of confidence in Mr. Wood on the part of the Government; and considering the positions he holds as R. C. of this Township and Warden of the County, the desire for more light on the whole matter is not to be wondered at. Mr. Wood has already been treated either with too much leniency, in being allowed to arrange admitted irregularities in the issue of marriage licenses in such a very quiet manner; or, if the offence was so much more venial than was generally supposed, then there has been an undue degree of harshness exhibited in removing him from the Post office. If, however, the Government abide by this decision, it follows that Mr. Wood ought equally to be removed from the commission of the peace. In such a case, no half-way or limiting measures should be taken, and we think it is only due to his constituents that Mr. Wallbridge should fully explain his reasons for first of all moving in the matter and then abandoning it; and Mr. Wood himself will find that the surest way of regaining the confidence of this community will be to give a frank explanation both of the nature and extent of the irregularity in the issue of marriage licenses, and the mode in which he rectified it. His usefulness and standing as a public man will be seriously impaired unless he can succeed in entirely dissipating the unfavourable impression as present very generally prevalent.

THE WARS IN EUROPE.

The particulars furnished by the correspondents of the London press concerning the progress of the war between Prussia and Austria indicate that the defeat of the latter is as much attributable to the superiority of the Prussian "needle-gun" over the old-fashioned musket with which the Austrian troops are armed, as to the greater energy and more skillful strategy of the Northern German power. The Austrian loss in killed and wounded is stated to be six times greater than that of their enemy. — Later news by the steamer *Pereire* does not bear out the expectation of a speedy conclusion of peace. Prussia and Italy have refused the armistice asked by Austria and recommended by France; and the fortifications of Vienna were being increased. The *Augsburg Gazette* states that Gen. Benedek had demanded a reinforcement of 80,000 men; and the same paper says he has been superseded by Archduke Albert, who defeated the Italians at Custozza. The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy and recovered the

The Tariff

We have already mentioned that Mr. Galt's proposed alterations of the tariff in the direction of free trade met with considerable opposition in quarters likely to be affected by the changes. Mr. Galt's avowed himself of the existence of feeling to make a direct attack upon the policy of Government, by moving the following amendment: Mr. Galt's motion that the House should go into Committee of Ways and Means, on Tuesday of last week.

"This House, while prepared to make adequate provision for the public defence, for the maintenance of the public credit, and for the efficiency of the public service generally, deems it inexpedient, in view of the probable early consummation of confederation with the British North American Provinces, an event which will render necessary a comprehensive revision of commercial legislation of all the provinces, to adopt measures which would have the effect of unnecessarily disturbing the trade, the manufacturing industry, the currency and the banking system of the province."

This amendment was virtually a motion of want of confidence, and was so regarded by the Government. After a debate of three days, the amendment was lost, the chief result of this dodge being that it placed Mr. George Brown, who supported it, and defeated Mr. Galt's scheme in a most hostile attitude, succeeded in showing that he had entirely forfeited the position he formerly held as leader of the Reform party. Of 28 members who voted for the amendment, only 7 were from Upper Canada. Among 83 who voted against the amendment, and in support of the Government, was Mr. T. C. Wallbridge.

On Tuesday, this week, Mr. Galt announced his change in the details relative to sugar, starch, tea, tobacco, &c., and these modifications of the tariff resolutions are considered to have met all reasonable objections on the part of those interested.

ANOTHER SUNDEN DEATH.—Our generally esteemed neighbor, Mr. E. D. O'Flynn, has, just sustained, and bereavement, in the loss by death, after a short and painful attack of diphtheria, of his only daughter, of seven or eight years of age. She died about on Wednesday evening, and was buried on the following afternoon, in the family grave. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. English, of the M. E. Church, which was filled by sympathetic friends upon the mournful occasion.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR:—One of the most pleasant social pleasures ever attended took place on the 17th inst. in School Sec. N. 2, Madoc. Thursday, through some what was everything that could be desired; and the group in which the picnic was held is most delightfully situated, on the farm of Mr. Hugh McKenzie, a few rods from the road, and possessing the advantage of being well shaded and near an abundant supply of excellent water. Through the kindness of James O'Halloran, Esq., ropes were procured and some well arranged swings were put up, which were in constant requisition during the whole afternoon, affording a great amount of enjoyment.

By one o'clock the greater part of the company had arrived with sundry well filled baskets; and the tables were soon spread out with the most delicious viands, which the ladies, with great credit to themselves, had so carefully prepared, and which would have tempted the palate of an epicure. About 15 persons, a goodly number of whom were from adjoining School Sections, sat down to dine, and did ample justice to the viands, after which Mr. Snyder, with the violin, favoured us with music to which the merry lads and lasses tripped, the light fantastic toe on the green lawn. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in swinging, dancing, and various games and plays. About seven o'clock the party broke up, and returned to their respective homes, seemingly well pleased with their afternoon's enjoyment.

Yours truly,
J. S. JONES
Belleville District.—From a copy of the Madoc Mercury.

have arrived. They are intended for the upper class

BY HIS BROTHER EDWARD LITTON.

Open wide the door and blow the gate,
 Yet guard the bolt the quiet night;
 The whistling wind, the rustling sail,
 How motionless and still!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
 Thy strength the child of want may be;
 The seventh day thy limbs escape the chain—
 A God hath made thee free!

Ah, tender was the law that gave
 This holy respite to the breast;
 To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
 And know the wheat may reap!

But where the waves the gentlest glide,
 What storm alarms to light thine eyes?
 The spirit roused on the life
 Surveys thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its nobler work,
 And pass from mortal toil to given;
 To reach the brief respite from earth
 And gain a guest to Heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
 Of power from old dominion buried,
 When rich and poor, with justice rule,
 Shall share the altered world.

Alas! since time itself began,
 That fable hath but feined the hour;
 Each age that ripens power in man,
 But subjects man to power.

Tell every day is given, at least,
 One bright respite shall be known;
 Man's world awhile shall surely cease,
 When God proclaims his own.

Six days may rank divide the poor,
 O Divine, for thy banquet hall;
 The seventh the Father uses for his,
 And holds his feast for all!

HAUNTED HILDERTON.

"Why is this called 'Haunted' Hilderton? and how did you ever come to live here, uncle George?" asked Ellen. "You never said one word about it in your letters to India."

"Unless an arrangement could have been come to with her Majesty's mails to carry ghost-stories at half-price, it would have been too costly, my love, replied Colonel Savage. 'Well, well! You have been here now nearly a week, and I—I trust you and Soph have found everything comfortable.'

"Everything delightful. But, uncle, why haunted? I've never seen anything."

"I wouldn't brag, my dear," said the colonel, mysteriously. "It is one of the polished peculiarities of the disturbing influence here, that it refrains from troubling newly-arrived visitors until they have recovered the fatigues of a journey, and are beginning to feel themselves fairly at home."

"I am sure it is very kind," said Ellen, warmly. "How very good you all are in dear old England—ghosts and all! But, uncle, what is it?"

"Ah! that's the point," replied the colonel. "There's an idea—a vague, misty consciousness of an indistinct impression—thus—But why talk of it? How, for what I will, I have never been able wholly to eradicate the terror from my household. The belief, as bold a man about a house as ever stepped, would fight against any odds in defence of his plate—let us say, at the first rumour of the supernatural. My menial chock turns pale, and a reinforcement of holy the household is necessary before he will even disturb the stairs."

"It's a queer tale," said Sophy. "Oh, tell us all about it."

"To be sure," said her uncle. "Why not? You're sensible children. This is how it happened. Your uncle Charles, as you know, is a great musician. It is, or was, his intention to become the first fiddler of the age. How far that purpose may have been modified by fortuitous circumstances we shall know when he returns from Southern Tartary, from whence his last letters were dated; but he certainly threw himself into the pursuit with all his natural ardour. He practised incessantly, and when he wasn't playing the fiddle, he talked it."

"He chafed that he and I were staying together at the house of Sir Simon Mumford, while your father, Charles, in the intervals of fiddling, devoted himself to love. He was hard at work on a sonata, in a little room opening from the hall, when Mumford, turning out of his study, ran to him, smiling, and caught him by the hand. 'Charles, my dear fellow, this is superb! A little more perseverance, and, by Jove! you are at the top of the tree—the top, my boy!'

"Charles, deeply gratified, was going to say another word of the sonata, by way of acknowledging what Mumford had just said. 'I must go now, my dear fellow, but if any of the professionals get hold of

your mode of dealing with that glorious melody, I'll adopt it myself as my own. You must be more private, Charles. Papa! always insisted on the best-cellar. Philippovich posted a note on the terrace, and was provided, once a month, from the mailman. Go you down to Hilderton. There's nobody there but the gardener and the groom. The place is at your service as long as you please."

"Charles jumped at the proposal, and thanked our kind host cordially for his considerate proposal; but Miss Julia, who came in at the moment, looked, I thought, less gratified."

"I shall take down my Stradivarius—no, my Krumpholtz," said Charles, hesitating among his family of violins, and tenderly caressing the child he last selected as he lifted it from its green cradle. (It boasted fifty-nine patches, was mellow, tremulous, and worth, Charles said, three hundred guineas.) I shall take down this—about of signs—and Grunberg's first movement—fifth quartet—you know it, Miss Mumford?"

"But too well," murmured the young lady. "It is a treasure," said Charles, thoughtfully. "First violins come in at the fifth bar, accompanied by the other three instruments, forming the chord of the second inversion of dominant seventh, up to the nineteenth bar, when, added the enthusiastic, preparing to illustrate his meaning, the following delicious passage occurs—No? Well, then, I'll hum it. Teo-um-pling-bee-bee-bee-bee-bee-bee."

"Like these words to music," said Miss Mumford. "Who wrote them, now? Such pathos—such—Was Grunberg's family name? I am convinced that he composed that work in commemoration of some domestic difference. I am sure he was a kind and indulgent parent—witness that feeling teo-um-pling-bee—and yet stern of purpose—behave that inexorable tie!"

"He does not seem to have had it all his own way," remarked my brother; "for there ensues a jolly row all the four instruments taken together, until—last—comes in that movement, replete with softness and dignity—two-tre-cio-mo—"

"That's the maddest count interposing," remarked Miss Julia; "I recognise her voice."

"There was more chat, no doubt, of equal interest; but I need not pursue the dialogue. It was arranged that my brother should go down to Hilderton, for, say, a fortnight, and I, having no engagement on hand, agreed to base him company. I could not refuse the idea that Sir Simon regarded my brother's temporary occupation of the house, while in a fiddling fit, as a means of exorcising the ghost. To-night, the latter, Miss Julia's sole comment was: 'Fiddlesick!'

"And my brother replied that was precisely the instrument he intended to use."

"You see what Hilderton is—one of those jolly old buildings such as may be met with in the western parts of Belgium, which seem to have been castles in their youth, but have since taken to farming, and been unlucky. Excepting that the rooms were dark, and, with his wife, dwelt in two back rooms on the ground floor, on being questioned as to the nature of the haunting influence, replied, succinctly: 'Shadders. Proceed further, he added: 'Wices.'"

"And this was all he would say. The process of cross-examination was too exhausting to follow up, inasmuch as this gentleman had acquired a habit of confining his speech to a single word—an ex-pression for which I was conscious of a secret long-ing to punch his head."

"It was from the clerk, sexton, sexton, constable, postmaster, and general gossip of the village, Mr. Adolphus Dollans—called Dol-Dol for short—that we learned the real story of the Hilderton ghost—thus: Every family—and they were not a few—who had attempted to occupy the house, had, after a few days' residence, become aware of a low murmur of that peculiar hum which, when issuing from behind the scenes is, with the initiated, the certain precursor of a popular row, the observations of the in-ward—Mum-mum-mum-mum—"

"At first hardly distinguishable, the sound, by slow advances, resolved itself more clearly into the measured note of conversation, broken, resumed, yet never, on any occasion, reaching the intelligible. All efforts to trace this sound to its origin, had proved fruitless. Some chorists had themselves been cleared of every living thing, the literature excepted, and sometimes, like a ghost, would, on sometimes by day, a diabolical—"

"Time might have recalled the tenants of Hilderton to what the gardeners called 'the shed' for the 'shadders' I hold them to be but that it made offspring of the former, but for the sound, a feature, that the sound, through many years, always seemed to be drawing nearer. How I pondered that this fact, instead of affording comfort to the earliest listeners, only increased their fear, our informant could not explain. An idea got abroad that, whenever the mysterious sound, Hilderton should become intelligible, some terrible awful nature as concerning the then existing would be revealed, or would occur. Strange as my appeal, the effect produced by this fact was such as to occasion the departure of three occupants, and the haunted mansion, which passed into the possession of my friend Sir Simon, had remained unoccupied, save by the gardeners, till he suddenly offered it to my brother in the year I have mentioned."

"Such was the story; and, I need not say, it had little effect upon our nerves. We enjoyed our week each after his own fashion, very much. Charles died and setoped in a manner that must have expelled the spirit of Grunberg's ghost, if it were a being, to some forward with some sort of judgment of so much perseverance; and I lived the life of a frog. You have seen that splendid pig-bath, constructed at some expense, by the original proprietor. Well, I, who emulate the ancients in their love of water, passed a considerable part of the hot summer's day in that cool bath, which was always running. Fortunately, the water that supplied it, and which rose close beside the house, was an abundant one."

"We had been here nearly a fortnight, and not had occurred to remind us of the ghost, when, one evening, as we sat smoking in this very room, Charles suddenly removed the cigar from his lips, and assumed the appearance of a listener. Almost at the same moment I became sensible of a distant gibbling sound, which gradually increased in volume until it resembled very many voices in earnest conversation. Not one word, however, was intelligible. We could distinguish breaks, ripples, and rushes, the mysterious murmur of talk, but that was all. It could be no doubt that we were listening to the visible debaters of Hilderton."

"Taking our candles, we commenced a searching. The sound evaded us. Go into what room we would, it seemed remote far over. Once or twice, indeed, the voices appeared to combine in a rush, murmuring, as it so conjures us that they must not inevitably become distinct. But no; that point never fully reached, and when our stay, which prolonged to nearly a month, was on the eve of missing, all our searching, listening, and inquiry left us no wiser than before."

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

"My tale is ended," as the tadpole said when turned into a bullfrog.

The Duke of Hamilton lately paid \$12,500 for a cow.

"Can you see anything in my eye, it feels very sore?" asked a lady young man of a fellow student. "Yes," said the other; "I can see a very large pupil."

"Pray," inquired one minister of another, "seeing so many ladies attend your church, why do you verily address your congregation as 'dear brethren?'" "Oh, the answer is easily given," he replied—"the brethren embrace the sisters."

A son of Neptune, who was in the habit of galloping with his better half, was one day remonstrated with by the minister of the parish, who told him and his wife ought to live on more suitable terms as they were both one. "One!" said the old fish, shuffling his gold, "if you should come by the Minister, you would think we were about twelfth."

Firmness is as different from the mean subservient obsequiousness, as darkness is from true courage, pride from virtue, and bigotry from religion.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as advances through life, he will soon find himself alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.

Upwards of 400 clerks have been thrown out of employment in London in consequence of this row back failure.

Gigantic emulment in a new model, have been constructed in Paris, specially for horse-racing, or other outdoor sports. They are so constructed that upwards of fifty persons may be seated on the roof, and they constitute a kind of upper gallery, and

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 188.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

The steamships *Hermann* and *City of Paris* arrived at New York on the 21st, with news to the 12th inst. The Italian papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords on the 9th, in which, after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming a ministry, he said: "In foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign nations, to avoid entanglement from all vexatious and irritating interference or advice. With respect to the war in Central Europe, the government would maintain a perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in company with other powers, whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace."—Commenting on the action of the United States government in relation to the Fenians, he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Canadian volunteers, adding an expression of his desire that a confederation of all the British American colonies might soon be accomplished.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The semi-official Vienna papers state that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice, and armed mediation has been announced at Prussian headquarters. It is denied that the authorities of London received orders for the despatch of a squadron to Venice; but they are to hold themselves in readiness to arm steam vessels, with a certain number of frigates and gunboats.

Latest via Queenstown.—No practical result to the negotiations for an armistice is yet apparent. The *Globe* believes that the contest is on the brink of a general European war.

Prussia continues firm in her demands. The Italians are advancing in spite of the French orders.

The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Valos of the night of the 11th.

It was stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

The *Monitor* says that attempts are still being made for the peaceful settlement of the question.

The Austrians are evacuating Venice, but leaving the fortresses there well garrisoned. The Italians are advancing in force, in spite of the cessation of hostilities to France.

La France states that the Derby cabinet strongly recommended Italy to accept Napoleon's mediation.

Prussia does not shy her victorious march. Her armies either have taken possession of Prague or will shortly do so. Prince Charles holds the railroad to Vienna, and seems likely to march direct south to Vienna.—Marshal Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Brinn, followed by both armies.

The proportion of wounded in this late battle is eight Austrians to one Prussian.

The *Vienna Vaterland* says the army of the north is still 200,000.

VIENNA, July 10.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto, in which he says the heavy misfortunes which have befallen his army of the north moved him to the innermost core of his heart, but the valiance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, upon God, and his good and sacred right, had not wavered a single instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer he accepted and announces himself prepared to make peace upon honourable conditions, to prevent bloodshed and the ravages of war. But he would not make peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than this he would carry on the war to the utmost extremity. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks filled by conscription and volunteering called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated nor bowed down.

The London Times, correspondent's account of the battle of Sadawa says the Prussians had engaged about 250,000 men, and the Austrians nearly as many. Nearly 1,800 guns were in action, of which 750 were Prussian.

The *Paris Presse* says the following are the bases of negotiations suggested by France, and communicated to the representatives of the belligerents:—
1. The Germanic confederation to be dissolved, and a confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form part; no territorial cession to be demanded of Austria; the abandonment by the latter of her rights in the Duchies, and to replace the war indemnity as first demanded by Prussia; Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Brunswick. The population of Prussia would thereby be raised to 25,000,000. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Moselle to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate, Saxony, Hanover, and the duchies of Saxe-Coburg to conclude military conventions with Prussia, the inhabitants of Landau to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the population of the valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the Rhenish sovereigns.

La France says the Prussian conditions are the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic confederation, the exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the confederation by Prussia, the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad, and the annexation to Prussia of the duchies and part of the territory already occupied. **La France** also says the Emperor Napoleon at once sent these conditions to St. Petersburg and London, as raising questions of opinion and interest which can only be settled by exercise of the great powers.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The Austrians have beaten the Italians at Borgoforte and Monte Suello. The Italians were repulsed five times at Borgoforte.

Gen. Cialdini crossed the Po on the 8th into Venice, at the head of his army corps.

A Florence despatch of the 10th says:—This morning the Austrians made a reconnaissance, in strong force, with artillery, in the direction of Lodi. They were driven back with the bayonet by the Garibaldians as far as La Asena, which place was occupied by the volunteers. Garibaldi was present, but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wounds. The operations of the Italian army against Borgoforte are being continued. The Italian troops, on the 10th, captured by assault the village of Mattegiano, near the *de de pont* at Borgoforte.

The losses of the Italians in the battle of Custoza are officially stated at 651 killed, 2,903 wounded, and 4,262 prisoners and missing.

FERRARA, July 11.—Gen. Cialdini is marching upon Ravenna with an army of more than 100,000 Italians and 200 guns.

The Austrians have evacuated the whole country between the Mincio and the Adige. The greater part of the Austrian forces are stationed at Padua.

The steamship *Scotia* arrived at New York on the 23rd, with intelligence to the 15th inst.

The telegraph fleet arrived off Valencia on the 13th. The cable was successfully applied to the shore end, and the Great Eastern commenced paying out. A religious service took place at Valencia prior to the commencement of operations.—By the afternoon of the 14th, 135 miles of cable had been laid, and the signals were perfect.

The Government stated in the House of Lords that preparations were making to arm the British troops with breech-loaders.

Another serious bank suspension, that of the Birmingham Banking Company, was announced on the morning of the 14th inst. Liabilities computed at over two millions sterling.

WAR NEWS.—The Prussians had rested at Senlis, their headquarters, but resumed the march on the 23rd. The vanguard was reported at Zuvra. Benedek's army was rapidly reorganizing. On the 24th, his force was computed at 160,000 men, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, and daily increasing.

The *Vienna Presse* of the 14th says that the proposed mediation of Napoleon, in order for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She has resolved to make the most strenuous exertions to maintain her position as a great power.

The Italian General Ly Marmora has resigned. Cialdini occupied Padua. The Austrians are concentrating their forces for the protection of the Tyrol and Italia.

The Ottawa Land Grant.—The Ottawa Land Commissioners, when the item of \$10,000 for the construction of this road was under consideration in the Assembly, explained that it was for a military road from Ottawa directly through to Lake Simcoe, to give a line for the movement of troops along the rear of Upper Canada.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.—Complaints are beginning to be frequent at the extraordinary expense of these buildings. The whole of them, including the Governor General's residence, were to have been completed for \$300,000, and upwards of three millions and a half have already been spent, without the Government General's aid. Mr. Dicks said the other day in Parliament, that although they might laugh in the House at the cost of the buildings, the people outside did not laugh. The buildings, apart from the great cost, were a gigantic failure, and were not what British America wanted, or what British America could afford.

It is rumored that the Canadian steamers will be withdrawn from Boston on the termination of their postal contract, and run from Liverpool to Halifax and New York.

Last week was remarkable in the city of New York for heat, so many hot days in succession never having been known before. Besides numerous fatal cases of sunstroke, some lives were lost by lightning, and in other ways than the rapid increase of deaths by cholera, the heat is telling fearfully upon the public health. One hundred and thirty-one burial permits were granted on the 20th inst., making an aggregate since the previous Sunday of 1,083 interments. The demand for hearses is so great that it cannot be supplied.

THE QUEEN'S OWN.—Gen. John O'Neill, the Fenian hero, who figured so extensively in Buffalo and vicinity during the Fenian excitement, is a little speech at his home, in Nashville, Tennessee, thus alluded to the Queen's Own:—"I desire here to correct a very common but false report that the Queen's Own would not fight. This is a great mistake. They did fight bravely. I have been in many battles during the past four years, but never did I witness an advance more beautifully made, or more gallantly, or more fearfully. They advanced well, and fought well for a short time. But they overestimated the power of their numbers and their discipline; and they underestimated the courage and any kind of spirit of their opponents, who were tried soldiers in many battles, fighting, not for pay, but to avenge the seven hundred years of wrong to their country, and all ready to die for Irish independence. Not a man was there who thought of retreating from those splendid-looking fellows—not one not ready to lay down his life for the cause."

The American General Sherman and a party of friends paid a visit to Montreal last week. On Saturday morning, the General attended the moving parade of the 23rd regiment on the Champ de Mars.

The Fenian prisoners confined in the old jail at Toronto were molesting making their escape. When their design was frustrated by the substitution of a stronger door for the one they were going to break through. A strong guard of the 17th regiment keeps watch over the movements of the prisoners.

Virginia is showing signs of greater disturbances than she has for many years. The volcano of the Shenandoah is threatening, and the order of the day is to be ready to move to suppress the same.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Evening, at 7 o'clock; a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

First insertion	6 00
Each subsequent insertion	5 00
First insertion	7 00
Each subsequent insertion	6 00
First insertion	8 00
Each subsequent insertion	7 00
First insertion	9 00
Each subsequent insertion	8 00

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Booksellers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the True Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12 10 P.M.	
Night Express going East, 12 20 A.M.	
Day Express going West, 11 30 P.M.	
Night Express going West, 12 30 A.M.	
Street Train going West, 10 45 A.M.	

Belleville Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, "John A." announced, in a burst of public confidence, that he, the Attorney General West, and his friend G. E. Cartier, the Attorney-General East, were the political "Siamese twins"—that what the one thought the other thought, and in the same way what one said the other said. This touching description of the wonderful sympathy and affinity of sentiment between them on all occasions must now, however, be taken with certain grains of allowance. Last week we published the Attorney-General West's reasons why the local Legislature of Upper Canada should consist of only one chamber, and hinted that if those reasons were valid, they would equally apply to Lower Canada. Since then we find that Mr. Cartier is pretty much of the same opinion, and that on this subject, at least, he does not entertain precisely the same views with his political "twin." The Attorney-General East, in introducing the resolutions relative to the local Legislature of Lower Canada, incidentally mentioned a reason why Upper Canada preferred a single chamber, which reason, he confessed, he thought of no weight:—

"Upper Canada, in having a single chamber, has been actuated by a principle of economy. As for us (Lower Canadians) we have not thought this reason sufficient. We would not for a matter of \$15,000 to \$20,000, refuse to give a greater degree of respectability to our entire system of institutions. In such a case, economy is not the first thing to be thought of, and I hope that my friends will agree with me in my opinion."

It will be remembered that Mr. Macdonald's reasons, as reported, made no allusion to the economical aspect of the question of one chamber for Upper Canada; and that he laid more stress upon the want of a sufficient number of men of ability in this section

of the Province to undertake the duties of legislators, now that we are to have a Confederation as well as a local system of government. If the local government can be carried on as efficiently with only one, as with two chambers, we cannot see that the proposed plan would not be quite as "respectable" as the present; and the necessity of economy will be appreciated by all who have foreseen that under Confederation we shall be apt to have rather more "government" than is desirable—what with Township and County Councils, as well as local and general Parliaments. But the implied slur upon the intelligence of the people of Upper Canada will, we trust, wake them up, and lead the voters of every electoral division to seek their representatives for among themselves, instead of conferring this honour upon outsiders.

The North Riding, under the proposed new distribution, will contain a population of 14,507. Is it not absurd to suppose that out of this number we cannot find two or three men of sufficient intelligence and ability to represent us, in the local and the Confederate Parliaments, quite as creditably as the majority of the constituents are represented at present? This, at any rate, would be a good time for trying the experiment, which all party lines are to a great extent obliterated, and old party "cries" and experiences will be of less consequence, in the new state of affairs, than common sense, combined with local knowledge and a desire to promote the development of local resources.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the valuable Grist Mill, situated nearly in the centre of this village, is now offered for sale, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, in the case of RUSSELL vs. WOOD. The mill was erected about four years since, and is capacious and well arranged. It has two run of stone, and the machinery being of the best description, from seventy to eighty barrels of flour per day can be ground. With the farms in the surrounding district being constantly improved, and every prospect this year of a more than average harvest, the present seems a very favourable time for investment in such a property. For terms and conditions of sale, see advertisement.

Marriage Licences.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR.—Allow me to ask a question of general interest concerning the issuing of the marriage licence, and upon which I will be happy to receive information through your columns, from any one who may be versed on the subject.

Is a written licence legal, or is the posterity of those parties who have been married by the authority of such licence legitimate?

Those are points which I think it would be well to have settled at once; so that no trouble might hereafter arise to succeeding generations. Such things may be smoothed over to serve the ends of present policy, but as our enjoyment here is balanced by our future prospects, it is well for us to guard against the appearance of a wrong.

I cannot see any consistency in the law laying hold of the poor man and punishing him with rigour, whilst the man who is high in position and who ought to be an example to the community is allowed to escape with impunity.

Madoc, July 23rd, 1896.

FIG.—About twelve o'clock on Thursday the frame barn belonging to Mr. Thomas Ball, No. 12 in the 14th concession of Huntingdon, south of the village of Madoc, was destroyed by fire. The barn contained about four tons of new hay, besides some old, and various farm implements. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ABSAULT.—Hugh Cooper, senior, was brought before James O'Hara, Esq. and W. H. Tansley, Esqs., on the 24th inst., charged by Mrs. A. Gunculus with assaulting her on the 14th ult.—Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$5 for the same and \$5.00 costs.

SCHOOL MONEY.—The following is the appropriation for this County of the Legislative School for the current year, now payable at the office of County Treasurer:—

Elizvir	\$167.00
Hungerford	528.00
Huntingdon	256.00
Madoc	444.00
Marmora & Lake	180.00
Lawdon	449.00
Elizvir	609.00
Tudor	101.00
Therrow	581.00
Tyendinaga	878.00

Total \$4,283.00

THE MARMORA RAILWAY BILL.—We recently occasion to notice this Bill as it came from the Upper House. We have now a copy before us, as it has been amended in committee in the Lower House. The House do not appear to have wished to take the bill out, but they might as well have done from the way they have mutilated it by the amendments they have made. The 10th clause, as it originally stood, entitled the company to raise by mortgage or mortgages \$400,000—a sum sufficient to build the road. This has been amended so that the sum to be raised should not exceed at one time the amount of the then paid-up capital, that when \$10,000 or \$20,000 is subscribed and up, the Company will be enabled to borrow much more, and so on in dribsels, as stock is up. No road like this can ever be built on terms. Then the last clause is altered so that the road shall be commenced within three years, and completed in seven, instead of five and ten, provided in the bill as it left the Upper Chamber. What lives that under the restrictions alluded to this way will ever be completed or even commenced.

Chronicle. If the promoters of this railway scheme have the slightest faith that the road will pay, as a commercial enterprise, and are not simply desirous to get possession of the charter for speculative purposes, don't see why they should object to these amendments. Who would take stock, and pay up, a scheme which might lie dormant for five years—probably, to be legislatively revived, at the end of that term?

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday, unanimously adopted Mr. J. H. Cameron's motion for an address, commending to His Excellency the Governor-General, the resolutions of the House on his elevation to Peerage of Great Britain.

Letter from Europe.

The Moscow Gazette of July 13 contains the following highly important announcement:—"We do not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe." If Austria and Prussia will deride themselves the tools of France, Russia will longer depend on them as heretofore. Venetia and Rome would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous but dangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows that of Russia in the Balkans.

